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Text Part Number: 78EE117C99-65962979

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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1.2 automake 1.11.1 :1.2.el6

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1.3 binutils 2.21.1.1a

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1.4 booteny 0.0.1

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-- John W. Linville LVL7 Systems, Inc. 04/22/2003

From - Tue Apr 22 15:12:58 2003

X-Mozilla-Status: 0001

X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000

Received: from nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de ([129.187.151.1]) by lv17ser4.lv17.com with SMTP (Microsoft

Exchange Internet Mail Service Version 5.5.2650.21) id 20WHF7CF; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 10:57:27 -0400

Received: from metrowerks.com (ernie.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de [129.187.151.192])

by nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTP id h3JErlI07056

for sille@lvl7.com>; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 16:53:47 +0200

Message-ID: <3EA162E8.9030201@metrowerks.com>

Date: Sat, 19 Apr 2003 16:53:28 +0200

From: Bernhard Kuhn

bkuhn@metrowerks.com>

X-Accept-Language: en-us, en

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: "John W. Linville" < linville@lvl7.com>

Subject: Re: bootenv binary

References: <3EA0785D.7050603@lvl7.com>

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John W. Linville wrote:

> Is the bootenv binary covered by the GPL?

Yes, i will add a license file by time :-)

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1.5 bridge-utils 1.4

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1.10 dropbear-0.51 0.51

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=====

loginrec.c

loginrec.h

atomicio.h

atomicio.c

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1.11 fakeroot 1.20

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Version 2, June 1991

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That's all there is to it!

1.13 gcc 4.5.3

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Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

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You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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1.14 gmp 5.0.2 :r0

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1.15 isatap 0.9.6

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1.16 kernel 2.6.36.4

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1.18 libtool 2.2.10

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That's all there is to it!

1.19 libxml2 2.6.8

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```
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*/
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1,20 m4 1,4,16

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1.21 Minihttpd 1.19

1.21.1 Available under license:

```
/* mini_httpd - small HTTP server
```

**

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**

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1.22 mpc 0.9

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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2. [2]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial

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- 3. [3] Viraj Bais <vbais@mailman1.intel.com> and [4] Clayton Kirkwood <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
- 4. [5] Michael Barone < michael, barone @lmco.com > GPSVME fixes
- 5. [6]Jean-Francois Boudreault Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca>IPv6 support
- 6. [7]Karl Berry <karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com> syslog to file option
- 7. [8] Greg Brackley < greg.brackley@bigfoot.com> Major rework of WINNT port. Clean up recybuf and iosignal code into separate modules.
- 8. [9]Marc Brett < Marc. Brett@westgeo.com > Magnavox GPS clock driver
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- 12. [13]Casey Crellin <casey@csc.co.za> vxWorks (Tornado) port and help with target configuration
- 13. [14]Sven Dietrich <sven_dietrich@trimble.com> Palisade reference clock driver, NT adj. residuals, integrated Greg's Winnt port.
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- 16. [17]Dennis Ferguson <dennis@mrbill.canet.ca> foundation code for NTP Version 2 as specified in RFC-1119
- 17. [18]John Hay <jhay@icomtek.csir.co.za> IPv6 support and testing
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 kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
- 26. [29]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
- 27. [30]Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
- 28. [31]Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
- 29. [32]George Lindholm < lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
- 30. [33]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
- 31. [34]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
- 32. [35]Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org>Network I/O, Windows Port, Code

Maintenance

- 33. [36]David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation: clock discipline, authentication, precision kernel; clock drivers: Spectracom, Austron, Arbiter, Heath, ATOM, ACTS, KSI/Odetics; audio clock drivers: CHU, WWV/H, IRIG
- 34. [37] Wolfgang Moeller <moeller@gwdgv1.dnet.gwdg.de> VMS port
- 35. [38]Jeffrey Mogul <mogul@pa.dec.com> ntptrace utility
- 36. [39]Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
- 37. [40]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
- 38. [41]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [42]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
- 39. [43]Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code maintenance
- 40. [44]Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
- 41. [45]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
- 42. [46]Wilfredo Snchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
- 43. [47] Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
- 44. [48]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
- 45. [49]Ray Schnitzler < schnitz@unipress.com > Unixware1 port
- 46. [50] Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
- 47. [51]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
- 48. [52]Harlan Stenn harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
- 49. [53]Kenneth Stone < ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
- 50. [54] Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
- 51. [55]Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock driver
- 52. [56]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
- 53. [57]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

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1.27 openssl 0.9.8j

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1.31 tar 1.26

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From gsf@research.att.com Wed Mar 1 20:30:54 2006

Return-Path: <gsf@research.att.com> X-Original-To: mps@bridge.intra Delivered-To: mps@bridge.intra

Received: from localhost (localhost [127.0.0.1])

by localhost (Postfix) with ESMTP id B8C814E4F

for <mps@bridge.intra>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:53 +0100 (CET)

Received: from mail.bridge.intra ([127.0.0.1])

by localhost (lnx.bridge.intra [127.0.0.1]) (amavisd-new, port 10024)

with LMTP id 05987-03 for <mps@bridge.intra>;

Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:42 +0100 (CET)

Received: from pop.gmx.net (localhost [127.0.0.1])

by mail.bridge.intra (Postfix) with ESMTP id C8C73794D

for <mps@bridge.intra>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:38 +0100 (CET)

X-Flags: 0000

Delivered-To: GMX delivery to ps.m@gmx.net

Received: (qmail invoked by alias); 01 Mar 2006 19:23:46 -0000

Received: from mail-red.research.att.com (EHLO mail-white.research.att.com) [192.20.225.110]

by mx0.gmx.net (mx085) with SMTP; 01 Mar 2006 20:23:46 +0100

Received: from raptor.research.att.com (raptor.research.att.com [135.207.23.32])

by mail-blue.research.att.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id B7929147CBB

for <ps.m@gmx.net>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)

Received: (from gsf@localhost)

by raptor.research.att.com (SGI-8.9.3p2/8.8.7) id OAA86112

for ps.m@gmx.net; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)

Date: Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST) From: Glenn Fowler <gsf@research.att.com>

Message-Id: <200603011923.OAA86112@raptor.research.att.com>

Organization: AT&T Research

X-Mailer: mailx (AT&T/BSD) 9.9 2005-04-21

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

References: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0603012011250.6386-100000@lnx.bridge.intra>

To: mps@bridge.intra

Subject: Re: testregex licensing question

X-GMX-Antivirus: -1 (not scanned, may not use virus scanner)

X-GMX-Antispam: 0 (Mail was not recognized as spam) X-GMX-UID: IJF3ZO9DeSEkJ2TcbHQhaXN1IGRvb0Ca

X-Virus-Scanned: by amavisd-new at localhost

Status: RO

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X-Status:

X-Keywords:

X-UID: 44736

you may include it directly
retain the testregex.c header comment
it uses a very free license to maximize distribution
you can copy that .c comment to any test data files you use
using # comment style to be complete

let me know how it works with your libc also pass on any new tests you cook up

On Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:15:02 +0100 (CET) Peter S. Mazinger wrote:

- > Hello Glenn!
- > I would want to add testregex.c and the related *.dat files to the uClibc
- > testsuite. uClibc is licensed under LGPL v2.1. I haven't found any
- > licensing related info on testregex.
- > Is it allowed to use the code there, or should I accomodate the testsuite
- > to download the needed files from the original site each time it is ran?
- > Thanks, Peter

> --

- > Peter S. Mazinger <ps dot m at gmx dot net> ID: 0xA5F059F2
- > Key fingerprint = 92A4 31E1 56BC 3D5A 2D08 BB6E C389 975E A5F0 59F2

1.33 Winpcap 4.0.2

1.33.1 Available under license:

http://www.winpcap.org/misc/copyright.htm

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wpa supplicant and hostapd v0.6.x

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1.35 xz 5.0.3

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For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in

non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does

and what the program that uses the Library does.

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based

on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and

therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the

user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of

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1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

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- e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

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1.36 zlib 1.2.5

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1.37 zlib 1.2.1.1

1.37.1 Available under license:

/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.1.1, January 9th, 2004

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